

# Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People! YANKEE GO HOME!

## VIETNAM

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■ ■ ■ THREE YEARS AFTER THE FIRST U.S. AIR RAID ON THE D.R.V.N.

## RUNGS OF A CRIMINAL ESCALATION, LANDMARKS OF A MAJOR FAILURE OF U.S. STRATEGY

IT was when President Johnson exclaimed which way is good to carry out the bombing in North Viet Nam that in a prison camp of the D.R.V.N. captured U.S. pilots circulated a handbill called "New Runway". This is not an usual runway or landing strip but a carrier from which flights of jets take off daily on criminal missions over North Viet Nam. It is a runway

with an arrow pointing to the direction of the U.S.A., symbol of their dream of being able to come home one day to lead a honest life, after having clearly realized that the old runway only brings unbearable gloom to the States and themselves. It is hardly three years at the longest since the capture of the first U.S. pilot, Lieutenant Alvarez, on August 5, 1964, when U.S. rulers unjustifiably launched air strikes on the D.R.V.N. This is a short period in a White House plan directed under three presidents against an independent and sovereign state.

FROM THE TRUDEAU  
PLAN TO THE STALEY-  
TAYLOR PLAN

THERE have been many changes in the U.S. "position of strength" foreign policy. When the shelling from gunboats becomes ineffective, there is a recourse to the dollar power. As the financial might fails to prevent the downfall of imperialism, Washington naturally returns to classical methods: sabotage and subversion. In October 1966, after Congress had approved the annual appropriations of over

(Continued page 2)

August 5,  
1964

## The First U.S. Plane Downed in North Viet Nam



Since then 2,144 Others Have  
Met the Same Fate

### NORTH VIETNAM

\* Quang Binh Downed Its 300th U.S. Plane on July 30.

\* Rural Militiamen of Le Thuy (Quang Binh) downed 2 Jets with Light Weapons on July 30.

\* 2,145 U.S. Aircraft Downed in 3 years.

### SOUTH VIETNAM

\* From July 26 to 28, 5 U.S. Bases Pounded by the L.A.F.

\* Saigon Periphery unceasingly Harassed by Guerrillas.

RISING OF AFRO-AMERICANS  
IN THE U.S.A.

## OUR BROTHERS in America

AFTER Viet Nam, come Detroit, Newark, Milwaukee, Louisville, Milwaukee, Washington : the crash of guns sounds in American cities, shaken by the assembly of tanks. Men die, whose only crime is to be born with a black skin.

There is a so-called Negro problem in the United States. For the Americans there is much more than a Negro problem, an abstract "problem" among the thousands that beset our times. A Negro who falls in the United States under the bullets of policemen and racists, makes us seethe with anger, and tears come to our eyes. The murder of a Negro calls tears to our bosom. The rush of guns in Detroit, and the number of tanks in the Black Ghettos of America echo deeply in our hearts.

This great anger which explodes, those Negroes rising up in a heroic struggle, those men, women, children standing up to Yankee soldiers and their tanks, bombs, bricks, shotguns, infuse great emotion and enthusiasm into our hearts. When American Negroes rise up to defend

their freedom, they also defend our freedom, and the freedom of all in this world.

The heroic fight of the Negroes is also our fight. It is the same as the Johnsons, McNamaras, Dean Ruskis, the big Yankees trusts, the generals and politicians in service, the big companies, who are clamoring for the war in Viet Nam and for repression against the Black Ghetto.

It is the same as the Ku Klux Klan of the John Birch Society and others, Bell Concor and his accomplices, who are the worst "hawks" concerning Viet Nam. Those who exploit, those who live in luxury, the Negroes in the United States are the same who want to reduce the Vietnamese people to serfdom, who have tried to put them up in strategic ghettos, and quell them still for independence with napalm, phosphorus bombs and poison gas.

The American Negroes' heroic struggle, their cavalry charge, their tanks, the successive stages of their fierce fight have gradually been engraved upon the

(Continued page 2)

100 million dollars for subversive activities against the Soviet Union and the people's democracies, the then Secretary of State John F. Dulles publicly declared that the U.S. had a policy of "emancipating" the socialist countries. On January 15, 1953, before the Geneva Conference, it again made it clear that the U.S. could not accept any "government based so largely on socialism as exists in the people's democracies. These schemes were continued and put into practice following the signing of the Geneva Agreements to oppose the D.R.V.N.

According to the May 24, 1965 issue of the *Wall Street Journal*, which usually reflects the viewpoint of U.S. rulers, Gen. Arthur D. Trudeau, chief of the D.R.V.N. Research and Development in the U.S. General Staff, was sent at the same time to sabotge and subversive activities in Eastern Europe and North Viet Nam. This plan could not be carried out because the trip to South Viet Nam made in May 1960 by Johnson, then special envoy of President Kennedy, to undertake a "special war" against the people there, in an effort to prevent the communists from taking power in the north. But Ngu Diem, then still clinging to the North had been captured or killed. In reality, the figures were much bigger. Of course, the White House did not stop at that.

#### THE SO-CALLED BAC BO GULF INCIDENT AND THE ROSTOW PLAN 6

On August 5, 1964, L.B. Johnson, through his top dog of the White House, ordered attacks on coastal areas of the D.R.V.N. and Viet Nam after taking off from 7th Fleet aircraft carriers already stationed in the Bac Bo Gulf, sending a clear signal of hostility towards the other half of the country, fully liberated and engaged in the building of a new life. With the U.S. step-up the bombing of the southern part, acts of hostility against the D.R.V.N. turned out to be the main object of the war. The Stale-Taylor plan was worked out, clearly defining the U.S. policy in the joint Johnson-Diem communiqué (M.Y. 1964) as comprising three stages:

1. pacification of South Viet Nam without bombing and establishment of bases in North Viet Nam.

2. Economic rehabilitation and strengthening of the war potential in South Viet Nam, and introduction of sabotage activities in North Viet Nam.

3. Development of South Viet Nam's economy and attack on the North (d. 30, Aug. 1964).  
On Aug. 2, 1964, published by the Foreign Ministry of the D.R.V.N.

Facts showed that this plan has been put into operation. In the fall of 1964, the U.S. D.C. clique repeatedly sent communists and spy agents to North Viet Nam for the purpose of bombing, which was confirmed in a UPI news dispatch from Saigon on Feb. 22, 1964:

"... it is known here that the U.S. CIA has spent nearly two years in co-operation with the former Ngo family government secretly para-military teams to infiltrate and force into North Viet Nam in an attempt to start guerrilla operations among discon-

## Rungs of a Criminal Escalation...

(Continued from page 1)

tented segments of the population there. Other teams trained in frogmen were sent along with the escalation of lies. According to him, the bombing attacks of Feb. 7, 8, and 9, 1964, against many localities of North Viet Nam at about the same time were "punitive reprisals" against the L.A.F. attacks on U.S. bases in Plei Me and Qui Nhon. The U.S. air attacks have been made round the clock, over the whole territory of the D.R.V.N. According to him, many are destined to prevent aggression against South Viet Nam.

Meanwhile violations of the airspace and territorial waters of the D.R.V.N. increased to a record high. Following are the related figures: airspace violations - 77; 1962: 48 (according to the White House); 1963: 100; 1964: 21 (Foreign Minister in 1963 and 1964).

E. Wheeler himself, Chair-

man of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, reported on April 4, 1964, upon returning from a trip to South Viet Nam that "another guerilla-style offen-

sive" would be studied.

According to the same

reports by UPI, from 80 to

90 percent of the communists

opposed the plan. The clique to the North had been

captured or killed. In reality,

the figures were much bigger.

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\*

#### WHEN JOHNSON RIDES THE TIGER...

HERE is no denying the fact that the U.S. has unilaterally been waging a war of destruction against the D.R.V.N., thus committing an international crime of aggression. At present, Washington is climbing the highest rung of its war escalation, that is, the most brutal war crimes which revolt human conscience.

Everything in the way of human life in North Viet Nam has been the object of extermination; if by the end of Dec. 1966, the number of bombed towns, villages, and other military installations was 92, in the first five months of this year alone, it reached 21, and 159 for schools. In addition, 93 districts, towns, villages, and other capitals have been attacked, some of them reduced to rubble, 27 out of the 30 provincial capitals, among which Ninh Binh, Phu Son, La and Yen Bai have been bombed to the ground. All major roads, including Hanoi capital, have also been bombed with bomb. That Nguyen Van Thieu, the

newly elected president of South Viet Nam, has almost entirely unleashed the war of destruction, Washington marks with a new administration, and the 7th parallel, with long-range artillery in South Viet Nam; air-dropping of mines, rain-bombing of South Viet Nam from aircraft have failed to subdue a single people who, with the U.S. in South Viet Nam, heads towards a greater impact, Washington marks in new administration, and the 7th parallel, with all-out hostility towards the other half of the country, fully liberated and engaged in the building of a new life. With the U.S. step-up the bombing of the southern part, acts of hostility against the D.R.V.N. turned out to be the main object of the war.

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The American war maniacs have failed in their attempt to bomb a newly established country to force a people to defend independence and achieve national reunification. They came to the conference table and negotiate on capitulation terms dictated by Washington. They have also failed to force a country fought with resolute resistance for 200,000 relief troops. Mr. McNamara has mentioned "evident military superiority" of the Americans, and they are doing poorly.

b) The American forces cannot hold territories that they gained in the war of position, which is failing.

c) The bombing of the North is running out of new targets and is being persuaded Hanoi to negotiate.

d) The guerrilla war is largely in stalemate."

After having pondered for days and nights, the U.S. ran, they have been advised to Johnson in policy making, and then Director of the Political Planning Board, who might have found it hard to deny Plan No. 6 named after himself. The American paper *National Guards* had laid bare this 3-stage plan:

1. pacification of South Viet Nam without bombing and establishment of bases in North Viet Nam.

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Evidently, this plan had been carried out not as smoothly and systematically as the leading war makers had expected. Nevertheless, the situation is such that half of Viet Nam which had failed to bring to its knees prompted them in a blunt manner. On March 27, 1964, McNamara declared that the U.S. had to rule out the possibility of carrying the war to the North. As for President Johnson, he only profited the opportunity to realize this scheme, and since July 24, 1964, he had already warned that a "provocation

will force us to retaliate." It was not impossible that he would not dare concoct such a lie, but he did concoct "the second Bac Bo Gulf incident" as a pretext for an attack on the D.R.V.N. In this way, the escalation of lies. According to him, the bombing attacks of Feb. 7, 8, and 9, 1964, against many localities of North Viet Nam at about the same time were "punitive reprisals" against the L.A.F. attacks on U.S. bases in Plei Me and Qui Nhon. The U.S. air attacks have been made round the clock, over the whole territory of the D.R.V.N. According to him, many are destined to prevent aggression against South Viet Nam.

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## Our Brothers in America

(Continued from page 1)

of Vietnamese. Nearly 50 years ago, when the Vietnamese people did not know where they were, was Nguyen Ai Quoc (now President Ho Chi Minh) already wrote pages seething with anger and indignation? Is the other man a brother or a foe? We know that he is a brother for he is a son of the people, his hands have been exploited and oppressed, beaten and Lynch'd all along the country. He is a son of men who now send him to die in Viet Nam. He had perhaps wandered away from home, but he will go until the day when deceived by government propaganda he believed in the misfortunes.

Did he go as far as to think he was defending the "free world"? Viet Nam? The Negroes have the same mind. Yet we kept the firm hope that the truth would

cut one day. And it did.

The gesture of Cassius Clay (Muhammad Ali) is certainly the harbinger of many more to come. From now on, any man fighting for his liberty becomes his deeply conscious of the fact that he is a brother to others who should be respected. Across the immensity of the Pacific, the drums will certain beat the hands of those who have sworn never to accept defeat.

Honour and glory to our brothers in America! Honour and glory to all those who have taken part in this struggle, by their side!

You are fighters, hand-to-hand fighters, like the ones that we did only a few years ago against men armed to the teeth by American trusts. You are fighters to win, for in the world today, the wind of freedom is invincible.

## IN THE WESTERN PRESS

# U.S. STRATEGY AND TACTICS IN STALEMATE

The men in the White House, Pentagon and State Department are doing their best to cover up the deadlock in their aggressive war in Viet Nam by trumpeting the "important progress" they have made.

The Western press however has bluntly pointed to the self-same failure of strategy and tactics, saying that even with a commitment of one hundred or one hundred and fifty thousand G.I.'s, the U.S. will not be able to end their "stalemate" unless it changes its policy. But it does not suggest any way to such a change. This is another "stalemate."

Editor

#### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

July 21, 1967

"The United States making progress in the battle field?" The president and his advisors say that they are unannounced lower officials and news correspondents, say there is a stalemate.

"...as far as to that stalemate creates in the president's phrase that he and Mr. McNamara and General Westmoreland are making progress in the battle field?"

a) The enemy is replacing its losses so the war of attrition is not succeeding.

b) The American forces cannot hold territories that they gained in the war of position, which is failing.

c) The bombing of the North is running out of new targets and is being persuaded Hanoi to negotiate.

d) The guerrilla war is largely in stalemate."

July 7, 1967

"THE United States is at a loss as to what to do with its policy on Viet Nam. Washington must soon decide whether to grant a military command to send heavy reinforcements (estimates vary from 70,000 to 150,000) or to withdraw now or later. The reason for this request is obvious: the allied forces are not at present winning the war. Da Nang cannot be made immune to bombardment or commando raids. Thus, while the American dispersion was considered necessary by the enemy's implantation, are harassed and surrounded by the Americans more so because the Americans are losing more points than they are winning. Their great mistake is that a major war could be won, has completely failed."

"...This will be tried again if it had only been re-started all over again each time at the same point. The reason is that more so because the Americans are losing more points than they are winning. Their great mistake is that a major war could be won, has completely failed."

"...The Saigon political scene witnessed many unexpected and easy changes of positions of native traitors and their lackeys, as well as their military leaders. Many times forced Washington to change horses, contrary to its calculations."

"Once fail at the hands of the Americans and the Saigon arena depends on the U.S. subservient forces. Why?

Like artistic performances on the stage, are conducted by the stage manager, political activities in the Saigon arena depend on the U.S. subservient forces. Why?

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"...The policy itself is decided by Washington's strategy. At this stage, aiming at intervening and extending the U.S. war of aggression, this policy tends to rally the most bellicose and uncompromising. Any change in this policy leads to others in the part played by the traitors and puppets."

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Min. (Nov. 1963, 29, 1964): military plus non-party civilians.

2. Khanh-Hoan (Jan. 30, 1964): military plus civilian affiliated with the U.S. administration.

3. Khanh-Minh-Khiem (Aug. 25, Sept. 8, 1964): military junta administration.

4. Nguyen Khanh (Sept. 21, 1964): military junta administration under a personal dictatorship.

5. Suu Quat (Nov. 1963, 29, 1964): military plus non-party civilians.

6. Suu Quat (Feb. 20, June 1965): civilian coalition administration political party.

Last in date of the "special war" period, the Suu Quat formula was the most unstable.

Under Phan Huu Quat, the Saigon administration included members of all the reactionary and rival parties and

3

## Another Crime of Genocide

# U.S. AIR PIRATES BOMBED CAU RIVER DYKE AGAIN

On July 29, 1967, U.S. aircraft dropped a target on the Cau River dyke of Vinh Phuc province (10km North of Hanoi) causing serious damage to a portion of the dyke.

This savage bombing took place a dozen U.S. raids on the Red River, the Day, Thuong and Co Rivers and the Dong River in Nam Dinh since the beginning of July.

On July 31, 1967, the Socialist Republic of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued a statement energetically denouncing the U.S. policy of utilizing the "flexible response" and demanding that they immediately put an end to their savage acts.

infective and its failure had become inevitable, the Saigon political scene witnessed many unexpected and easy changes of positions of native traitors and their lackeys, as well as their military leaders. Many times forced Washington to change horses, contrary to its calculations.

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5. Suu Quat (Oct. 27, 1964): military plus non-party civilians.

6. Nguyen Khanh (Sept. 21, 1964): military junta administration under a personal dictatorship.

7. Suu Quat (June 1965): civilian coalition administration political party.

From that date up until the beginning of 1965, Washington had to deal with serious troubles: the "special war" strategy had proved

(Continued page 7)





**★ 5 U.S. Bases—Lai Khe, Phu Loi, (Thu Dau Mot), Phuoc Vinh Air Base (Bien Hoa), Doc Mieu, Con Tien (Quang Tri) — Shelled on July 26 and 28.**

**★ Saigon Periphery Relentlessly Harassed by Guerrillas.**

#### THU DAU MOT

On early morning of July 29, the L.A.F. simultaneously pounded 2 U.S. military bases in Lai Khe and Phu Loi.

According to the enemy's report, the Lai Khe base of Regiment 18, U.S. Infantry Division 1, received 100 shells and the Phu Loi base of U.S. Infantry Air Brigade, 23km from Saigon, 200 shells.

#### BIEN HOA

On the night of July 26 the Phuoc Vinh airfield of Brigade 1, U.S. Infantry Division 1, and military supplier headquarters in Tan Uyen some zokm to the South.

The enemy admitted that in Phu Loi, 54 G.I.'s were killed or wounded and a quantity of equipment in the aerial destroyed.

On July 26 the L.A.F. hammered at the puppet administrative quarter in the center of Phan Rang town (Ninh Thuan province), wiping out 23 soldiers. In co-operation with the L.A.F., the general of Phan Rang destroyed the bridge leading to Thanh Son airfield, causing to the enemy the loss of thousands of litres of petrol.

#### QUANG TRI

On the same day (July 27) the L.A.F. shelled Doc Mieu and Con Tien on the northeastern part of South Vietnam. According to GPX initial reports, these two places were set on fire right in the first salvos. Many G.I.'s were killed on the spot.

#### AROUND SAIGON

On the night of July 25, Strategic Road 4 between Tan An town and Ben Luc township were cut off. A 20m-long bridge on this road, which carried the main traffic from Saigon to My Tho and other provinces in Central Nam Bo was interrupted.

One post about 12km

northwest of Saigon was overran. The enemy admitted that one puppet platoon was decimated.

On the night of July 17 one platoon of puppet Division 25 was knocked out of action 30km southwest of Saigon.

On the night of July 12, group of motorized vehicles forming the outer line around the Michelin rubber plantation, Cu Chi district, was attacked. 15 vehicles and all the troops onboard were knocked out.

On the night of July 7 an enemy vessel was destroyed in Binh Dau base of (U.S. Infantry Division 9) about 75km southwest of Saigon.

On July 3 a landing craft was sunk, one U.S. platoon in Binh Tam district completely wiped out.

#### BAI RIA

**4 Puppet Companies Put Out of Action and 2 Others Badly Mauled.**

According to GPX, on the night of July 19, 1967, the L.A.F. attacked the puppet companies of the "pacification cadre" in a village of Chau Duc district, some 63km southeast of Saigon. They put out of action 3 puppet companies and a regular company (Division 10) and 2 "civil guards" companies 63 and 614, downed 1 HUA helicopter, 1 C-47 transport plane, and captured large quantities of arms and munitions and military equipment.

One week before, on July 11 and 12, the regional L.A.F. had wiped out 1 puppet Marine company, and decimated another. The puppet Battalion 3 carrying 5 puppet battalions, carrying out raids with the U.S. and Australian troops on Hon Ray and Ben Ke).

#### NINH THUAN

**One Puppet Ranger Company Knocked Out and Another Virtually Wiped Out (July 12 and 18).**

Within a week between June 26 and July 2, guerrillas of the villages of the Bac Ai districts

(Continued page 7)

WHEREAS the U.S. command had still been able to launch army corps-scale operations in the 1966-1967 dry season, they could only undertake small or middle-scale actions in May-June-July 1967 to cope with the situation and defend their bases and communication lines. On the contrary, since then, even after the big successes recorded in the dry season, the South Viet Nam army and people unremittingly attacked the enemy on the front and in the rear, in mountain and in plain areas as well as in cities, driving them into a corner.

# L.A.F. STRONG PRESSURE IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS



In the defence line north of Quang Tri province, American forces were badly mauled by the L.A.F. although Westmoreland had sent to battalions of U.S. marines to Highway 9 and the Doc Mieu-Con Tien area and reinforcements were sent to assist attacks. Within 12 days, from April 24 to May 5, over 2,000 G.I.'s were killed or wounded. On the night of May 3 and 4, three companies of puppet Rangers stationed in Vay Village were wiped out. In the first nine days of May, three companies were wiped out in the Gio An-Con Tien area, tens of U.S. companies written off the muster roll or heavily depleted. The L.A.F. heavy depleted 1 U.S. heavy company, killed 1 American and puppet troops when pounding Con Tien, Doc Mieu, Dong Ha, Height 241 on the night of May 7. The L.A.F. also wiped out 1 puppet puppet Battalion 3 at Ngao Xe (on the night of May 20), made a thrust into Hue city, destroying several posts, putting out of action 80 men, most of them Americans (on the night of May 28) relentlessly attacking the enemy on Highways 1 and 9.

In Quang Nam province,

*The L.A.F. are ready to wipe out the enemy*

the L.A.F. smashed the terrorist raid in Thanh Binh—Que Son, putting out of action 3 U.S. companies and 10 U.S. and puppet companies (April 21 to June 2), made a thrust into Da Nang U.S. base, annihilating a battalion of U.S. marines (May 10). On the night of May 11, struck at the same time Da Nang airport and Hoa An town, destroying 42 planes (of which 30 American ones), killing hundreds of men and burning hundreds of thousands of litres of petrol (on the night of July 14), attacking the L.A.F. and South Vietnamese troops pointing out of action a U.S. battalion and a U.S. company (on the night of July 3).

Because of these setbacks, General Walt was dismissed. General Westmoreland did not conceal his concern about the so-called shortage of equipment, of tactical theory, of flexible command, of troops strength (New York Times, June 17).

To prop up L.A.F. morale in the North, Westmoreland despatched troops from key southern provinces to set up Oregon shock forces including Brigade 106, Brigade 3, Di Linh, Kontum and Paratroop Brigade 101. The situation in the 1st Corps Area went from bad to worse. In Quang Ngai for instance, in one month (from June 1 to July 20) 3,000 American satellites and 1,000 puppet troops were put out of action. A network of posts around Quang Ngai town were attacked in June.

Puppet troops again were wiped out in their training camp. On June 23, 30 planes and 6 cannons were destroyed, and

300 Americans put out of action at the Go Hoi airstrip.

Binh Diph, reported to have made big strides in pacification was also repeatedly attacked. Its defense system was strongly shaken by the L.A.F. telling blows resulting in 10 million litres of petrol burnt in Qui Nhieu (on the night of June 19), 1,600,000 litres of kerosene and many ammunition depots destroyed in the Bong Son U.S. logistic base (on the night of June 6).

In the Western High Plateaux, the L.A.F. in Kontum and Dyam unrelentingly attacked Highland 1 and 19, putting out of action 1,000 enemy troops most of them Americans, in 9 days (June 10 to 18). U.S. bases in Pleiku, Bau Can, Due Co, and puppet bases in Tan Canh, Lo Co Ram were also violently attacked.

Westmoreland hastened to send Paratroop Brigade 13 from Bien Hoa to North Kontum to support puppet troops and G.I.'s from Division 4. One day after their arrival the L.A.F. troops fell into a L.A.F. ambush. 3 companies were annihilated or heavily mauled (June 22). A strategic mobile force, they could however not help to the G.I.'s from Division 4 which had been badly battered at Due Co (July 12). A whole U.S. company was wiped out and another suffered heavy losses.

Taking advantage of U.S. difficulties in Central Truong Bo, the L.A.F. in Nam Bo dealt thunder blows at the Ben

(Continued page 7)